

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1872. NUMBER 26.

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G. BROWN, Editor.

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**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE  
**Louisianian.**

endeavor to establish another political journal in New Orleans, Louisiana, to fill a necessary which has been long and sometimes painfully felt. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic which we conceive to be their right, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, and reproval have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, in which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a desideratum in these times.

**POLICY.**  
Our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We advocate the security and enjoyment of all men before the law, an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit it. We are anxious to allay animosities, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kind feelings, where malignity and prejudice reigned, and seek for justice where wrong and injustice prevailed. Thus united in aims and objects, we shall conserve our interests, elevate our noble position among the States, by the development of our abundant resources, and secure the benefits of the mighty changes in our history and condition of the State and the Country.

It is that there can be no true republicanism without the supremacy of law, and a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**  
We support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among the people, a faithful collection of the same, economy in the expenditure, and the conformity with the exigencies of the State and Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**  
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge upon the duty the education of the people, as vitally connected with the enlightenment, and the social stability of a Republican Government.

**FINAL.**  
We are generous, manly, independent, and our conduct, we shall strive to be above reproach, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and we shall stand upon a basis, that if we are "commanded," we shall at all times "deserve" success.

**ALBERT EYRICH,**  
Publisher and Stationer,  
111 CANAL STREET,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.  
Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.  
By order of the committee,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.

**ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE**  
Republican Party, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—To the Republican State of Louisiana.  
The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representatives to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; or whether we shall lose all that we have won and go forward, or go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, without regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

## POETRY.

### NEVER DESPAIR.

BY FELICIA.

Though trials assail thee, never despair!  
Though clouds circle round thy heart  
Beats so warm,  
And daisy the winding sheet, sorrow's  
Swift loom,  
Is weaving for joy's pale, perishing form.  
Though adverse the winds kissing life's  
Sweetest flowers  
And faded the plume, hope drops from  
her wing,  
Bind the anchor of Faith yet firm on thy  
heart,  
Crush out grim despair, destruction 'twill  
bring.

While Pleasure's gay spirit, seems sleeping  
in death,  
And the smiles, all gone, that made her  
fair,  
Look! above! a voice in the temple of  
God,  
Is saying so sweetly, never despair.

That voice, those steps of Faith, Heaven's own  
daring child—  
Each sorrow can find, if humbled in  
prayer,  
That prayer brings submission, a glorious  
light,  
Dispelling the clouds of gloomy despair.

Though strong may the surge be, that  
beats on thy soul,  
As madmen's waves rage in the Ocean of  
life,  
Bright spirits wander, on the surf-beaten  
strand,  
Casting a gleam on the waves in their  
strife.

Tis the spirit of Faith, that lives on the  
shore,  
Whose light-house stands proudly, while  
angels dwell there,  
Who keep all the beacons, so warm in  
their glow,  
They burn into ashes the serpent despair.

A fair cherub rides on each grief driven  
cloud,  
Who cares a rich jewel on the bosom of  
care,  
While she throws back the shroud from  
joy's cold form,  
Bidding her arise and never despair.

That seraph, is Faith, the Dearest from  
Heaven,  
Whose magical wand of treasure so rare,  
She waves o'er the heart in every dark  
hour,  
While ever she's singing, Oh! never de-  
spond.

Golden Springs, Miss., Feb. 24, 1872.

### THE COLORED VOTE.

During the days of slavery, and until after the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, the colored people of this country, though constituting in 1870 more than one-seventh of the whole population, were not deemed of much political significance. The comparatively few who in the Northern States enjoyed the elective franchise were not sufficiently numerous, as compared with the great body of voters, to enter into the calculation of political parties or make any considerable impression as to the result. Politicians did not consider them of consequence enough to be worth any special attention. Politics belonged to white men as their exclusive right and privilege, while black men were of no account.

This state of things has been wonderfully changed by the destruction of slavery and the enfranchisement of the colored people. History contains no record of so great a revolution on so large a scale and in so short a time. It seems more like a miracle than an event transpiring under the usual operation of moral causes. The victims of cruel prejudice and long oppression suddenly, and without any of those calamities so often predicted, stand up in the full manhood of American citizenship. This is no longer "the white man's government," but rather, the government of the people holding to each other the relation of civil and political equality, immaterial what may be their race or color. The principles of the Declaration of Independence have at length been incorporated into the fundamental law of the land. The Fourteenth Amendment says that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State

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wherein they reside." The Fifteenth Amendment says that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This is a slightly different doctrine from that of Chief Justice Taney, who denied the citizenship of the negro, and declared that he had no rights which white men were bound to respect.

The next national election will be the first in the history of this country affording to colored men a full opportunity to participate as citizens in the choice of President and Vice-President. The colored race in 1870 numbered 4,880,000, in a total population of 38,555,983, which is a fraction, more than one-eighth of the whole. If we estimate one-sixth of this number to be voters, then, according to the census of 1870, the colored voters will be 813,334. Their increase since the taking of the census must bring the number up to about nine hundred thousand. These voters are for the most part in the Southern States. In Mississippi and South Carolina they constitute a large majority of the voting population; and in Louisiana their number is slightly in excess of the white vote. There is hardly a Southern State—if we except Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and West Virginia—in which they are not sufficiently numerous to hold the balance of power, and by their vote determine the result of any election. Nor are they by any means and insignificant element in several of the Northern States. In 1870 Pennsylvania contained 65,294 colored people, which would give 10,882 colored votes to say nothing of the increase since that period. The State of New York has about 10,000 such votes. Ohio has nearly 12,000 more. In Illinois there are more than 5,000, and more than 4,000 in Indiana. New Jersey has nearly 6,000, and Connecticut about 2,000. In all the Northern States, with but few exceptions, the colored vote is large enough to make itself distinctly felt as a political power.

This vote ought to be entirely Republican, from one end of the land to the other. Such, as we cannot doubt, it will be by an overwhelming preponderance. Dr. Garret, himself a colored man, and speaking in the interests of his race, designates a colored man voting the Democratic ticket as a "black fool." This race owes nothing to Democracy except indignation and contempt. From first to last, the Democratic party has been politically its sworn enemy. Allied with slaveholders before the war, and opposed to emancipation during the war, it did its utmost to prevent the adoption of the three great amendments which have lifted the colored people to their present position. Not one of these amendments would have been ratified if the Democracy had been the majority party in this country. Every State controlled by Democrats voted against all of them; and when they were proposed in Congress, the whole strength of the party was solidly arrayed against them. The Democratic record in this respect is much darker than the skin of its victims. This one indictment against it, were there no other, ought to consign the party to everlasting infamy.

Republicans, on the other hand, have been the friends of the colored race; and, having the power, they have so wielded it as to secure to this race the legal status of complete American citizenship. The constitutional amendments, in their inception, progress, and final ratification, are entirely due to the principles and policy of the Republican party. Having conquered the Slaveholders' Rebellion, it then determined that these righteous fruits of victory should not be lost. Equal civil and political rights are the law of the land to-day because Republicans have ruled the land for the last ten years. So long as they shall

remain in power, this law will be vigorously applied for the defense of all men, whether black or white. Their liberty record constitutes the very brightest page of their political history. General Grant, the Republican President, has been absolutely true to the principles upon which he was elected; and for this he deserves the commendation and thanks of all who love justice, and especially the warmest gratitude of the colored people. The law in his hands has been made a terror to evil-doers.

Congratulating colored men upon the boon which they have received at a great price, and reminding them that they have nearly a million of votes to cast at the next presidential election, we exhort them, for the sake of their own interests, and on account of the principles involved, to buckle on the armor for the approaching struggle, and do valiant service in helping to elect the Republican ticket. There will really be but two parties in the field—the one Republican and the other Democratic; and between these they must make their choice. The one, they can trust as its record amply proves; and the other they cannot, as its record equally proves. The success of the Democratic party at the next presidential election would be a great disaster to the colored race, especially to the freedmen at the South. The constitutional amendments are not self-executing; and hence, they need to be committed not to those who reluctantly accept them as a political necessity, but to those who believe in them, and will see to it that they are armed with all the legislation necessary to make them operative. All the friends of liberty and all the victims of former oppression should unite in defeating a party whose record will go to history as the permanent evidence of its iniquity. Its past treachery to the principles of equal justice is an abundant reason why its professions for the future should not be trusted.—Independent.

### THE JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The arrival of the Japanese embassy seems to many persons only a repetition of that of Mr. Burlingame from China. But there is no dispute as to the significance of the Japanese movement. The revolution in that country is one of the most extraordinary in history, and the proof of its radical and thorough character is the decision of the empire to unseat itself and seek the enlightenment of what it regards as a superior civilization. The sincerity of the effort is shown by the character and activity of the resident Japanese minister, or charge d'affaires, in the United States, Mr. Arimori Mori. Instead of resting in the elegant indifference which usually distinguishes the diplomatic character, the Japanese minister devotes himself with the utmost earnestness to the study of our institutions and the mastery of that knowledge which is the key of modern progress. He is still a young man, but he has borne an important part in the regeneration of the empire, and his official presence here is sufficient evidence of the trust which is reposed in him.

We spoke at the time of the speech of Governor Ito, at San Francisco, as indicating a remarkable perception of the sources of true national greatness. Among these, of course, popular intelligence is chief; and Mr. Mori is engaged in the careful consideration of our system of free schools, with the intention of introducing a similar system into Japan. The school language of that country at the present time is Chinese. The earliest lessons are learned by rote in that tongue, and they are taken from the moral classics of China. But as it is a language as foreign to the Japanese as the English, Mr. Mori does not despair of substituting the English for the Chinese as the school language of his country. In the mean time the fact that gentlemen

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(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)



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U. S. GRANT.

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JOHN PARSONS Esq.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1872.

## TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our

office of any delinquency on the

part of our carrier, as our arrange-

ments are such that every issue of

our paper should be regularly de-

livered.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of

March 16 says, "on authority of

Senator Sumner, that he has neither

consented nor been asked to pre-

sides over the Cincinnati convention

and that with his present opinions

he will decline to do anything of the

kind."

The Daily State Journal of

March 18, gets off the following on

a well known citizen:

"Cassius M. Clay is out in a let-

ter opposing Grant's renomination

and election to a second term.

Cassius has always been very un-

certain in his personal attachments

and political affections, and may,

therefore, conclude to support

Grant, particularly if he thought

the service would secure him a

foreign mission."

How is it that while the other

city papers mention freely, the

chances of Senator Ingraham ob-

taining the Surveyorship of this

port, the National Republican, the

special organ of the clique, is so re-

ticent on this point?

Isn't Ingraham as competent, as

worthy, as good a Republican, and

as devoted an administration fol-

lower, as any of the other aspirants?

Yes, all these qualifications will

without hesitation be conceded to

him, but then the reader "knows

how it is himself" with regard to

colored men ungrudgingly receiving

prominent and substantial recogni-

tions of their claims and their merits,

at the hands of even their best

friends of the other race.

## ANOTHER OUTLOOK.

By the peremptory and positive  
decision of the great bulk of the  
American people, the Democratic  
party has been declared unworthy to  
wield the political destinies of the  
nation, or to be entrusted with the  
conduct and control of the Federal  
Government. Under its banner there  
can be no victory in a contest for su-  
premacency in the councils of the na-  
tion. It has been overthrown in a  
struggle which involved untold sa-  
crifices; and during the series of  
years which have elapsed since the  
Rebellion, there has been the adop-  
tion of a number of measures which  
the wisdom and patriotism of the  
"victors" have thought essential for  
the security of the Government, the  
protection of its citizens, and a pre-  
ventative of the recurrence of dis-  
aster in the future.

The popular sentiment of the  
nation is every day growing in  
favor of this policy, and the convic-  
tion of its justice, and the desire to  
unify all classes of citizens in a  
common bond of patriotism is  
spreading with evident and certain  
rapidity.

The return of a period for appeal-  
ing to popular suffrage and approval  
furnishes the opportunity for apt  
illustration of our position, and  
shows conclusively that the old  
Democratic party becomes weaker  
and weaker, and its best exponents,  
its most bigoted advocates cease to  
express any hope of success in a  
national contest, on a square issue.

Their greatest hopes, and their  
fondest expectations for success are  
built on expected defections and  
"splits" in the ranks of the  
Republican party, and hence  
they are found "at all times  
and in all places," industri-  
ously promoting dissension and  
strife. Every agitation excited in  
our ranks by the members of our  
own party, for any purpose what-  
ever, is seized upon and made the  
prolifer theme for censure and de-  
nunciation. And all with the out-  
spoken purpose of dividing the Re-  
publican party into such small fac-  
tions, such mutually hostile parties,  
that what is left of the Democracy  
might creep or vault, as the case may  
be, into power.

With the knowledge of these  
things, and with the full and poi-  
gnant recollection of the principles  
and the practices of Democracy it is  
not a little singular that pronounced  
Republicans should be found any-  
where, willing to contribute in any  
manner and to any extent to the  
promotion of discord at a period when  
we need harmony and when  
"All our strength is in our union,  
all our weakness is in discord."  
What is true of the nation at large  
in this respect, is also true of a  
State, and indeed it applies with  
singularly appropriate force to us  
of Louisiana at this period. We are  
on the eve of the greatest,  
most important political campaign  
since the war. Republican supremacy  
is imperiled. Our enemies are  
powerful, numerous and vigilant.  
Our forces are almost equally di-  
vided. We possess the advantages of  
the justice and humanity of our doc-  
trines, and numbers; they, the bene-  
fit of wealth, talent and unscrup-  
ulousness. The campaign of 1870  
showed us, that unless the Republi-  
can party is a unit throughout the  
State, no State ticket can be elected.  
The past is a correct index  
of the future. We cannot carry the  
November elections with our party  
divided. We are free to ad-  
mit that there are not only some ob-  
jectionable men among us, but that  
there have been some monstrously  
outrageous practices carried on in  
our ranks, and men have been only-  
strained by party fealty from openly  
rebelling. But the mal-practices  
of men are not sufficient to induce,  
or to drive Republicans, and es-  
pecially colored men, to endanger the  
perpetuity of republicanism by ei-  
ther furnishing the enemy with am-  
munition, or firing into the ranks  
ourselves.

There should, and there must be  
vitality enough in our party, to  
enable us to dictate terms to those  
who propose to be the standard  
bearers of our party. There must  
be independence enough to enable  
us to say who shall and who shall  
not be the firm conviction that these  
things are so, we counsel an adjust-  
ment on an honorable basis, of the  
difficulties which now embarrass and  
threaten our party.

Warnings of the danger of dis-  
union, and the result in many of  
the Southern States, of coalitions  
with the enemy, and playing with  
the fires of dissension are not  
wanting.

Let all good Republicans out  
loose promptly and forever from  
every outside organization, and  
unite on a common basis, and with  
a sincere determined purpose to  
"reform" his own party by working  
within the lines. And if Republi-  
cans thus unite and thus enter the  
contest, victory will unquestionably  
once more perch upon our banner.

TWELFTH WARD RE-  
FORMERS.

Mr. C. L. Walker who orated  
at the Twelfth Ward Reform Club  
the other night will have no objec-  
tion to sit beside the colored Repre-  
sentative, but as the whites propose  
to have none but their "best citi-  
zens," so the colored men must only  
send "honest and intelligent black  
men." Of course all this was rap-  
tulously applauded. But we de-  
clare we don't think this so fair.  
The great bulk of colored men, those  
who are likely to come up even on  
the reform ticket, will scarcely be  
able to endure the test of compari-  
son with the white candidate, and  
they will be asked and made to  
adhere to the agreements they are  
tacitly entering into now, at just  
such meetings as the above. The  
opportunities for acquiring the ne-  
cessary qualifications for entering  
on a fully satisfactory discharge of  
all the high and responsible duties  
of citizenship, having been cruelly,  
and for generations, denied the ne-  
gro, by just such men as have origi-  
nated and are running these mon-  
grel associations, and every energy  
of theirs having been devoted to  
prevent colored men from mentally  
qualifying themselves for their du-  
ties, we are met now at the very  
threshold of proposed political as-  
sociation, and it is demanded of us, as  
essential pre-requisites, that we shall  
be absolutely equally qualified as  
our new allies. We see these points  
and we shall not fail to make our  
readers see them, and we shall keep  
them before the minds of the ill-  
judging or misguided colored men  
who we find in any affiliation with  
this crowd.

The telegraphic wires enable  
the press to keep newspaper readers  
in a constant state of perturbation  
with reference to, and the result of,  
the labors of the delegations of Re-  
publicans which have recently hied  
away to Washington from Louisi-  
ana. To say nothing of the indica-  
tions of the unrepudiated central-  
ization of power which the direct  
appeal to the President to settle a  
local dispute suggest, we think it  
is to be lamented that the acknow-  
ledgment has so openly and so  
broadly to be made to the country  
and to the world, that the President  
of the United States is sitting in  
judgment on the respective merits  
of two contending wings of the  
Republican party, with one of those  
wings constituted entirely of Fed-  
eral employees, and recommending  
themselves to favor by loud pledges  
to secure the renomination of the  
President. While the other wing is  
headed by the Governor of this  
State, with whom the President is  
on "bad terms" and who avows  
hostility to renomination. We say  
it is lamentable that the President  
should be involved in an effort to  
settle the dispute at all. If his ap-  
pointees outraged propriety and  
so far exceeded their powers and  
privileges as to compromise the  
government they served they should  
have been removed and a recurrence  
of similar doings rendered  
impossible. If they were considered  
right, their conduct should have  
been so pronounced. But under no  
circumstances can we conceive the  
propriety of these repeated personal  
urgent appeals to President Grant  
for support.

Any action of the President is  
liable to misconstruction by his  
enemies. If he side with the Casey  
faction, his relationship with this  
officer, together with the pledges of  
the leaders of this wing, will fur-  
nish the charge of interested mo-  
tives. If he effect a compromise  
with the opponents of this faction,  
and secure a pledge for his renomi-  
nation again, "the interested mo-  
tive" comes in. We regret, there-  
fore, that there should have been  
any necessity (if necessity there was)  
for a reference of the dispute to the  
President. But we sincerely hope  
that inasmuch as there has been all  
this trouble and "ado" that the  
result of Presidential pacification  
will be mutually satisfactory, and  
that we shall have our breaches  
healed and a united entrance on  
the field in November.

The people of the parish of  
Plaquemine are sincerely congrat-  
ulated by their popular journal the  
Republican on the admirable selec-  
tion of the new Police Jury recently  
appointed by acting Governor  
Pinchback, as "their interest could  
not be confided to better hands."

## FIRST WARD REFORMERS.

Mr. Mullen of the first ward re-  
form club speech making notoriety  
wants to send to the Legislature  
man of character, who we know  
from their past characters will blot  
from the records the obnoxious  
enactments of the plunderers who  
placed a stain upon her fair escut-  
cheon." We would like, to be told  
into what crevice of this close con-  
struction the "negro" will squeeze.  
And we would like to be informed  
whether the school law and the Civil  
Rights enactment are not princi-  
pal among the "obnoxious enact-  
ments?"

## QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Several newspapers have been re-  
galing their readers with the re-  
sult of somebody's nice calculation.  
Our city coterie, the National Republi-  
can transferred the little paragraph  
to its columns, and our witty coterie  
of the Plaquemine Republican rises  
to "a question of information" thusly:

"In the National Republican of the  
6th ult., we find the following  
curious paragraph: 'President  
Grant will be past fifty-five at the  
close of his second term.'"

How old will he be; should his  
second term be filled, by Davis or  
Trumbull, an event which appears  
to be highly probable at present?  
We pause for a reply.

The Picayune of Friday re-  
ports the proceedings of a reform  
club at Eagle Hall on Thursday  
night. We notice specially the  
prominence given to our friend W.  
G. Johnson, one of the Vice-Pres-  
idents of the club. He says that his  
"whole heart is in the Reform  
movement." But naturally appre-  
hending the possibility of insincerity  
on the part of the reformers he  
said—"If the gentlemen of the re-  
form party will show themselves  
sincere" etc. "Aye there's the rub"  
friend Johnson. You know too well  
that wherever colored men have  
assisted this party to climb into  
power, their principal acts have been  
to strip the colored men, and the  
very men who helped them into  
supremacy, of every particle of po-  
litical influence and position and  
reduce their race to a condition as  
servile as possible. You know they  
"can't be trusted," and like a good  
Republican you qualify your adhe-  
sion to them.

Now, let us counsel you friend,  
get out of such company at once,  
you can't remain in it long without  
sacrificing the respect of your Re-  
publican friends. The ranks of the  
Republican party is your place, and  
in them you will find ample room  
for you to labor. Propose the ques-  
tion to yourself whether it is right,  
or whether there is any earthly pro-  
bability of this "Reform party"  
earnestly taking the field with col-  
ored men "side by side?" Consider  
whether they have as yet performed  
a single act to break down the pre-  
judices of which we all complain so  
much? Denouncing "carpet-bag  
plunderers" sounds sweet to Demo-  
cratic ears from your lips, and much  
that you rail at is doubtless true,  
but consider the propriety of your  
wholesale accusations just now, and  
remember that while your actions  
may be assisting to imperil our suc-  
cess in the approaching campaign,  
on the one hand, we shall have to  
trust to the reformers, and preface  
all our expectations and reliance  
with "ifs." And we very much  
question whether our friend John-  
son is willing to part with our pre-  
sent Republicanism in favor of  
such "reform" as is enjoyed by col-  
ored men in Tennessee, Georgia and  
Alabama.

The Republican specially com-  
mends the election of Dr. Mercer  
on the City School Board, who is  
silent on Messrs. McConnell and  
McCarthy. From this we are led  
to infer that our neighbour does not  
think them as good as the doctor's.  
Now the truth is that this one se-  
lection needed, according to our  
most "reliable information" a little  
bolstering up, and so we must re-  
quest our friends to understand it.  
We have no desire to say much on  
the poor "school" question, but it is  
a prolific theme for the pen of an  
observer, and one remarkable feature  
which has excited the jealous scruti-  
nise of many people, has been that  
of selecting the most unimpeachable  
persons for positions of control, and  
then turn round and have them  
commended as "excellent, most ap-  
propriate" and such like.

## GEORGE LEE.

We have much pleasure in trans-  
ferring from the Columbia Daily  
Union of March 14, the following  
flattering record of the preferment  
of the above named gentleman to a  
judgeship in one of the local Courts  
of Charleston, South Carolina.

George Lee, who was yesterday  
elected Judge of the Inferior Court  
of the city of Charleston, is a native  
of Worcester, Massachusetts. He  
studied law in the office of Judge  
Wright, Associate Justice of the  
Supreme Court of this State, and  
has practiced his profession for  
about two years.

His examination, conducted by  
United States District Attorney  
Corbin, and Mr. Shroede, and an-  
other of the Charleston bar, was  
creditable, even so thorough that  
Judge Carpenter, who has been re-  
cently stumpng the State of New  
Hampshire against the party who  
protects the race to which Judges  
Lee and Wright belong, admitted  
him.

Mr. Lee is a nephew of Robert  
Morris, Esq., of Boston, a colored  
lawyer of established renown, having  
had for many a years a large prac-  
tice, especially among the Roman  
Catholics of that city and State.

More than all, including honorable  
service of one term in the Legisla-  
ture of this State, Mr. Lee was a  
true soldier to the Union, and has  
at no time gone back on his record.

## ONE MORE DEED OF BLOOD.

FATAL STREET FIGHT BETWEEN TWO  
MILKMEN.

About eight o'clock yesterday  
morning there was a quarrel be-  
tween John Villemeur, and John  
Marie Gustavani, near the corner of  
St. Charles avenue and Upperine  
streets, Sixth District. The parties  
are milkmen, who live in that sec-  
tion. Gustavani was until recently  
employed by Villemeur, and, of  
course, often about the dwelling  
house of his employer. Stories were  
circulated that Gustavani was al-  
together too familiar with the other's  
wife, and out of this grew a quarrel  
which ended the scandal by a bloody  
deed—the killing of John Marie by  
Villemeur.

Threats had passed between the  
men, and yesterday morning, as  
Villemeur was driving along in his  
milk-cart, he saw John Marie at a  
little distance on foot. Leaving his  
vehicle he started for him, when they  
clenched, both men going to the  
ground. While they were down  
Gustavani was stabbed in four  
places, once through his heart. The  
weapon used was an ordinary clasp  
knife, and must have been thrust  
with great force. William Woods,  
a colored gardener, was near the  
place at the time, and made a good  
effort to prevent bloodshed, but his  
remonstrances were not heeded; in  
fact, seemed to urge on the  
homicide's hand. He saw Villemeur  
strike deceased five times.

After the deed was done accused  
sundered himself to Captain  
Woodruff and officer Banduit, and  
stated that deceased had exasperat-  
ed him beyond endurance. Accused  
was looked up, and when Coroner  
Creagh held an inquest the witnesses  
identified him as the person who  
killed deceased.

We give a portion of the evi-  
dence:

Anna Y. Lord—Thursday morn-  
ing, the twenty-second instant, be-  
tween eight and nine o'clock, was  
attracted by the cries of the man  
who was killed; I went out on the  
front gallery and saw two men were  
struggling on the banquette; they  
fell, and the deceased was under; I  
saw the prisoner stab the deceased  
in the back; they rolled over, and  
I saw him strike the deceased in  
the chest; then they both got up;  
the prisoner walked up [the street];  
deceased walked twice in front of  
the house, then went toward the  
gate and caught hold of the fence,  
and slowly fell; in about ten minutes  
after I saw he was dead; I saw a  
knife in the hands of accused; I saw  
him shut it up when he was walking  
up the street; I saw nothing in the  
hands of the deceased; I could iden-  
tify the prisoner again if I saw  
him.

Dr. Ames held a post mortem  
examination. As the testimony was  
readily reduced to writing, and the  
witnesses at hand, the jury prompt-  
ly returned a verdict that death was  
caused by stab-wounds inflicted by  
the hand of John Villemeur. Re-  
corder Campbell remanded accused  
without bail.—N. O. Republican.

## POLITICAL—1872.

Since the defeat of the universal  
amnesty bill by congress, political  
matters are beginning to assume  
quite a different shape to what the  
Democracy and some of the mal-  
contents of the Republican party  
anticipated. What will now be the  
hobby on which these seceders from  
our party hope and expect to ride  
into office? Can honest Republicans  
expect to obtain honor, or position  
by affiliating with such a motley  
crew? The Democracy are defiant;  
the party throughout the nation  
have disbanded; humiliation and  
disgrace has caused the Democratic  
party to hide its head in shame.  
There are a great horde of hungry  
—almost starving—office-seekers in  
this State; many of them were our  
former rulers; some of them were  
connected with the State adminis-  
tration for nearly thirty years prior  
to the war; their record is well  
known; the people have repudiated  
them and their acts; but their con-  
stant cry is, Power, power and the  
spoils of office! In our opinion the  
Democracy are too hungry a set to  
fill the offices, or have control of the  
State government, for any true Re-  
publican to obtain position at their  
hands. Their past record will sat-  
isfy all that our opinion is correct.  
And their present policy admits  
what all know to be true, that as a  
party they are unworthy the sup-  
port and confidence of the people.  
Hence their desire to select unre-  
liable, disaffected Republicans to  
lead their disorganized host in the  
next campaign.

We have said time and again  
that we were not opposed to uni-  
versal amnesty; but we do not  
believe the time has come when our  
National or State Government  
would be safe in the hands of the un-  
repentant, disloyal Ku-Klux Demo-  
cracy, and we do not propose, by  
any act of ours, to increase their  
strength or grant relief until we are  
fully satisfied that the intense hatred  
and animosity which still lingers in  
the hearts of the vile, corrupt and  
unworthy leaders of the party to-  
ward the government of the United  
States and the loyal people of the  
South has been fully and entirely  
eradicated, and they show signs of  
repentance. There are a few sore-  
heads of our great and glorious  
party who are constantly hob-knob-  
ing with the Democracy expecting  
to secure favor and position at their  
hands. We can only say to them,  
they are traveling in "ways that are  
vain;" and as sure as we live to see  
the sunset on the day of the next  
November election, just so sure will  
the Republican nominees of both  
the National and State Conventions  
be elected.—Searcy Tribune.

## Jury Reform.

One of the greatest curiosities of  
New York jurisprudence has been  
for some time the rule which per-  
mitted a prisoner to challenge a  
juror for having formed or expressed  
an opinion in reference to the cir-  
cumstances out of which the trial  
arose, or in reference to the guilt or  
innocence of the prisoner. The re-  
sult, has been that the process of  
impaneling a jury has long con-  
sisted in the careful sifting of the  
list by the prisoner, so as to select  
the most ignorant and stupid per-  
sons on it. Indeed, it may be said,  
without meaning to impugn the  
justice of any verdict in particular,  
that nearly all juries in criminal  
trials have, for many years back,  
been composed of persons who were,  
by their own confession, entirely  
unfit to form an opinion of any  
value on any matter whatever; for  
a man who in New York either does  
not read the newspapers, or, reading  
them, forms no conclusion whatever  
as to the character of the most start-  
ling events of the day, is, ex vi ter-  
mini, either an ass or an idiot. This  
interesting farce is now to be ended,  
we hope, by a bill which has passed  
the Assembly, and awaits the action  
of the Senate, which declares that if  
the juror can swear that any opinion  
and impression he may have formed  
will not prevent his rendering an  
impartial verdict according to the  
evidence, the formation of the  
opinion or impression shall not be  
a good ground of challenge. This is  
a very important contribution to  
reform in the administration of  
justice.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, March 21.—  
The State Republican Convention  
yesterday elected the following dele-  
gates to the New Orleans Colored  
Convention, to meet April 10, next:  
S. Norden, of Fort Scott; C. H.  
Langston, of Lawrence; W. D. Ma-  
thews, of Leavenworth.

## Colored Men Claiming Extension

In the Kentucky Republican  
State Convention, last Wednesday  
the following was offered:

Whereas, Forty-two thousand  
the voters of the Republican party  
in Kentucky are colored men, and  
of them qualified to fill any position  
in the gift of the people of Ken-  
tucky or of the Federal Govern-  
ment; and whereas, these colored  
men have been withheld from col-  
leagues of the party whether qualified  
or not; therefore

Resolved, That the colored men  
of the Republican party of Ken-  
tucky demand an equal share in  
the distribution of offices.

After discussion this was laid  
upon the table, and a resolution  
adopted as follows:

Resolved, That it is the right of  
all the members of the Republican  
party to hold office, and that there-  
ought to be no discrimination  
against any upon the ground of color.



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Dr. G. Collette's

CELEBRATED EUROPEAN

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Southern States Convention of Colored Men, which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

WHEREAS, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the important canvasses going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,

ALONZO J. RANSIER,

President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of equality before the law and the material interests of the colored people, will please copy.

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have been invited to that country from the United States to supervise the introduction of improved agricultural and financial systems, and that the reception of such strangers is most cordial, shows again the sincerity and the scope of the Japanese revolution.

The impression thus far produced in this country by the embassy of Iwakura and his associates is most agreeable. The chief ambassador is a gentleman who would be every where conspicuous by refinement and serenity of manner, and an aspect of superior intelligence. That he is the Prime Minister of an Asiatic government, the most ancient and hitherto the least known of any, is a fact which instinctively recalls the German proverb "Beyond the mountains are men also." The speech of Iwakura, in response to the happy welcome of the Speaker when the embassy was received by the House of Representatives, was so peculiarly felicitous that of itself it increases the interest and respect which are already felt for the Japanese alliance.

"MR. SPEAKER AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES: On behalf of the ambassadors of Japan, our sovereign, and the people whom we represent, we tender to you our sincere thanks and warmest friendship. We fully appreciate the distinguished honor which places us here to face in the presence of that mighty power which rules the great American Republic. Government are strong when built upon the hearts of an enlightened people. We came for enlightenment, and gladly find it here. Journeying eastward from the empire of the sunrise toward the sunning, we daily behold a new sunrise beyond the one we before enjoyed. New knowledge rises daily before us; and when a completed trip shall have passed in review of an encircled globe, we shall gather together our treasures of knowledge, remembering that, however we have advanced toward the sources of light, each onward move has revealed a further step beyond. The government of Japan already appreciates the value of an enlightened policy toward itself and all nations; but our united assurance on our return will confirm to the people at large the friendliness of feeling so frequently expressed hitherto, and now so generously exhibited to the embassy. In the future an extended commerce will unite our national interests by a thousand forms, as drops of water coming from our several rivers to that common ocean that divides our countries. Let us express the hope that our national friendship may be as difficult to sunder or estrange as to divide the once blended drops composing our common Pacific Ocean."

#### Success of Free Colored Labor.

The argument upon which the Northern Democracy mainly relied to justify their support of the "divine institution" of slavery, was that the Southern colored people would not work unless forced to do it by the lash of the overseer. The slave oligarchy themselves sustained the institution on the ground of right and justice as well as of necessity. But that kind of argument became unpopular at last among the Northern people, and so the champions of slavery fell back upon the theory that freedom was inconsistent with industry at least among the negroes, and their emancipation would not only be disastrous to their owners, but the greatest possible calamity to them. What a shock the freedmen themselves have given this delightful Democratic theory in the few years they have been permitted to own themselves and dispose of their own labor! And in the last two years of the great experiment of self-ownership, they have given it a blow that must prove well nigh fatal to it. In these two years of 1870 and 1871 they have raised by their own labor, directed and controlled by their own brains, seven millions five hundred thousand bales of cotton, being an average of 3,750,000 bales a year, which is larger than that of the ten years previous, and as large as that of any year except one, during the palmy days of slavery. And this indicates their progress in other respects besides material prosperity. It is doubtful if there is an instance in the history of the world of a whole people making such persistent efforts, subjecting themselves to such privations and dangers, and submitting to such sacrifices to improve their mental as well as their material condition as the freedmen of the South have since their chains were broken. The determination and struggle to acquire the rudiments, at least, of an education and a home of their own have gone hand in hand, and it has been wonderfully successful in both directions when we reflect upon the condition in which emancipation found them. Every year they are giving new proof that they deserve their freedom and know how to appreciate it.

#### SUMMER RESORT.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that the well-known "Levis Hotel," at Bay St. Louis, Miss., has been secured and perfectly renovated by them as a first class Civil Rights Hotel, under the name of "Stokes Hotel," and will be ready to receive boarders on the 15th of May 1872. The proprietors will spare neither pains nor expense to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

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